United Nations A/C.2/59/L.25/Rev.1

General Assembly

Distr.: Limited
15 December 2004

Original: English

Fifty-ninth session
Second Committee
Agenda item 83 (a)
Macroeconomic policy questions: international trade and development

Qatar:* revised draft resolution

International trade and development

The General Assembly,

Recalling its resolutions 56/178 of 21 December 2001, 57/235 of 20 December 2002 and 58/197 of 23 December 2003 on international trade and development,

Recalling also the provisions of the United Nations Millennium Declaration[1] pertaining to trade and related development issues, as well as the outcomes of the International Conference on Financing for Development, held in Monterrey, Mexico, from 18 to 22 March 2002[2] and the World Summit on Sustainable Development, held in Johannesburg, South Africa, from 26 August to 4 September 2002,[3]

Noting the Ministerial Declaration[4] and decisions adopted at the Fourth Ministerial Conference of the World Trade Organization, held in Doha from 9 to 14 November 2001, and the full commitment of all members of the World Trade Organization to give effect to them, in accordance with the World Trade Organization General Council decision of 1 August 2004;[5]

---

* On behalf of the States Members of the United Nations that are members of the Group of 77 and China.

[1] See resolution 55/2.

[2] *Report of the International Conference on Financing for Development, Monterrey, Mexico, 18-22 March 2002* (United Nations publication, Sales No. E.02.II.A.7), chap. I, resolution 1, annex.

[3] *Report of the World Summit on Sustainable Development, Johannesburg, South Africa, 26 August-4 September 2002* (United Nations publication, Sales No. E.03.II.A.1 and corrigendum), chap. I, resolution 1, annex, and resolution 2, annex.

[4] A/C.2/56/7, annex.

[5] World Trade Organization, document WT/L/579 and Corr.1. Available online at http://docsonline.wto.org.

04-64821 (E) 151204

Reaffirming the role of the United Nations Conference on Trade and Development as focal point within the United Nations for the integrated treatment of trade and development and the interrelated issues in the areas of finance, technology, investment and sustainable development,

Recalling its resolutions 57/250 of 20 December 2002 and 57/270 B of 23 June 2003, in which it invited the United Nations Conference on Trade and Development, as well as the Trade and Development Board, to contribute, within its mandate, to the implementation and to the review of the progress made in the implementation of the outcomes of the major United Nations conferences and summits and invited the President of the Trade and Development Board to present the outcomes of such reviews to the Economic and Social Council,

Recalling also that, to benefit fully from trade, which in many cases is the single most important external source of development financing, the establishment and the enhancement of appropriate institutions and policies in developing countries, as well as in countries with economies in transition, are needed and that, in this context, enhanced market access, balanced rules and well-targeted, sustainably financed technical assistance and capacity-building programmes for developing countries also play an important role,

Noting the significant contribution of the multilateral trading system to economic growth, development and employment and the importance of maintaining the process of reform and liberalization of trade policies, as well as the importance of rejecting the use of protectionism, so that the system plays its full part in promoting recovery, growth and development, in particular of developing countries, bearing in mind paragraph 10 of resolution 55/182 of 20 December 2000,

Reaffirming that agriculture remains a key sector for the overwhelming majority of developing countries, and stresses the importance of the successful conclusion of the World Trade Organization Doha work programme[6] in accordance with the World Trade Organization General Council decision of 1 August 2004,

Reaffirming also the urgency, subject to national legislation, of recognizing the rights of local and indigenous communities that are holders of traditional knowledge, innovations and practices and, with the approval and involvement of the holders of such knowledge, innovations and practices, of developing and implementing benefit-sharing mechanisms on mutually agreed terms for the use of such knowledge, innovations and practices,

Recalling that it is particularly important for developing countries, bearing in mind development goals and objectives, that all countries take into account the need for an appropriate balance between national policy space and international disciplines and commitments,

Bearing in mind the special needs of the least developed countries, the small island developing States and the landlocked developing countries, as identified, respectively, in the Brussels Programme of Action,[7] the Barbados Programme of

[6] See A/C.2/56/7, annex.

[7] A/CONF.191/13, chap. I.

Action[8] and within a new global framework for transit transport cooperation for landlocked and transit developing countries as set out in the Almaty Programme of Action,[9]

Noting with concern that a number of developing countries, in particular the least developed countries and commodity-dependent developing countries, have not fully benefited from the global economy and trade liberalization;

Recognizing that countries must take appropriate and necessary security measures, but also underlining the importance of taking these measures in the manner that is least disruptive of normal trade and related practices,

Taking note of the review undertaken by the Trade and Development Board at its fifty-first session[10] of developments and issues in the post-Doha work programme of particular concern to developing countries following the eleventh session of the United Nations Conference on Trade and Development, and its contribution to an understanding of the actions required to help developing countries integrate, in a beneficial and meaningful manner, into the multilateral trading system and the global economy and to achieve a balanced, development-oriented and successful conclusion of the Doha negotiations,

Taking note also of the report of the Trade and Development Board[11] and the report of the Secretary-General,[12]

1. *Recognizes* that a universal, rule-based, open, non-discriminatory and equitable multilateral trading system, as well as meaningful trade liberalization, can substantially stimulate development worldwide, benefiting countries at all stages of development, thereby promoting economic growth and sustainable development that is necessary to achieve the internationally agreed development goals, including those contained in the United Nations Millennium Declaration;[1]

2. *Reaffirms* the value of multilateralism to the global trading system and in this regard welcomes the progress achieved in the Doha work programme,[6] with the adoption by the World Trade Organization General Council of its decision of 1 August 2004[5] on frameworks for further negotiations, which re-energizes the Doha round of the multilateral trade negotiations and recommits the members of the World Trade Organization to fulfilling the development dimension of the Doha work programme;

3. *Welcomes* the eleventh session of the United Nations Conference on Trade and Development, convened in São Paulo, Brazil, from 13 to 18 June 2004, and the adoption of The Spirit of São Paulo[13] and the São Paulo Consensus,[14]

---

[8] *Report of the Global Conference on the Sustainable Development of Small Island Developing States, Bridgetown, Barbados, 25 April-6 May 1994* (United Nations publication, Sales No. E.94.I.18 and corrigenda), chap. I, resolution 1, annex II.

[9] *Report of the International Ministerial Conference of Landlocked and Transit Developing Countries and Donor Countries and International Financial and Development Institutions on Transit Transport Cooperation, Almaty, Kazakhstan, 28 and 29 August 2003* (A/CONF.202/30), annex I.

[10] A/59/15 (Part V), chap. II.C.

[11] A/59/15 (Part V).

[12] A/59/305.

[13] TD/L.382.

[14] TD/410.

which, building upon the Plan of Action adopted at its tenth session,[15] held in Bangkok from 12 to 19 February 2000, reaffirm the continued commitment of the international community to supporting the United Nations Conference on Trade and Development in fulfilling its mandate in consensus-building, research and policy analysis, and in technical assistance on trade and development;

4. *Welcomes also* the commitment made at the Fourth Ministerial Conference of the World Trade Organization, held in Doha from 9 to 14 November 2001, and the World Trade Organization General Council decision of 1 August 2004 to place development at the heart of the Doha work programme and to continue to make positive efforts to ensure that developing countries, especially the least developed among them, secure a share in the growth of world trade commensurate with the needs of their economic development;

5. *Reaffirms* that all countries have a shared interest in the success of the Doha work programme, which aims both at further increasing trading opportunities and reducing barriers to trade among nations and at making the trading system more development-friendly, which would contribute to the objective of upholding and safeguarding an open, equitable, rule-based, predictable and non-discriminatory multilateral trading system, and recalls that a major contribution of the Doha Ministerial Declaration[4] was to place the needs and interests of developing countries at the heart of the Doha work programme and that this important objective needs to be pursued with a view to bringing about concrete development-oriented outcomes from the multilateral trade negotiations;

6. *Looks forward* to the early development of the frameworks outlined in the World Trade Organization General Council decision of 1 August 2004 in an inclusive and transparent manner into concrete, detailed and specific modalities for the early and successful conclusion of the negotiations, while ensuring balance and parallel progress within and between areas under negotiation bearing in mind the needs and concerns of developing countries, and ensuring a fair and development-oriented outcome of the Doha work programme based on a broad agenda, including enhanced market access, balanced rules and well-targeted, sustainably financed technical assistance and capacity-building programmes;

7. *Recognizes*, in regard to the World Trade Organization General Council decision of 1 August 2004 and consistent with the Doha work programme, the following issues of particular interest and concern to developing countries:

(a) Reviewing special and differential treatment provisions with a view to making them more precise, effective and operational and, in this regard, expeditiously completing the review of the outstanding Agreement-specific proposals and cross-cutting issues, and finding appropriate solutions to outstanding implementation issues, by July 2005, as provided for in paragraph 1 (d) of the decision;

(b) The elaboration of modalities under the framework on agriculture, as contained in annex A to the decision, for negotiations, in accordance with paragraph 13 of the Doha Ministerial Declaration, noting that reforms in all three pillars of market access, domestic support and export competition form an interconnected whole and must be approached in a balanced and equitable manner with

[15] TD/386.

operationally effective and meaningful special and differential treatment for developing countries, and recalling that agriculture is of critical importance to the economic development of developing country members, particularly to the least developed countries and the Net Food-importing Developing Countries,[16] and that they must be able to pursue agricultural policies that are supportive of their development goals, poverty reduction strategies and food security and livelihood concerns, and that non-trade concerns will be taken into account;

(c) Implementing concretely the commitment to address cotton issues ambitiously, expeditiously and specifically within the agriculture negotiations as provided for in annex A to the decision;

(d) The elaboration of modalities on market access for non-agricultural products pursuant to annex B to the decision, with the aim of reducing or, as appropriate, eliminating tariffs, including the reduction or elimination of tariff peaks, high tariffs and tariff escalation, as well as non-tariff barriers, in particular on products of export interest to developing countries, with a comprehensive product coverage and without a priori exclusions, and recalling also the importance of special and differential treatment and less than full reciprocity in reduction commitments for developing countries as integral parts of the modalities;

(e) Negotiations on trade in services, as provided in annex C to the decision, with a view to providing effective market access to all members of the World Trade Organization and in order to ensure a substantive outcome, members striving to ensure a high quality of offers by May 2005, particularly in sectors and modes of supply of export interest to developing countries, with special attention to be given to least-developed countries, and aiming to achieve progressively higher levels of liberalization with no a priori exclusion of any service sector or mode of supply, giving special attention to sectors and modes of supply of export interest to developing countries, noting the interest of developing countries, as well as other members, in mode 4;

(f) Enhancing trade-related technical assistance and capacity-building to increase the effective participation of developing countries in the negotiations, to facilitate their implementation of World Trade Organization rules and to enable them to adjust and diversify their economies;

(g) Advancing the negotiations aimed at clarifying and improving disciplines under the agreements in the areas of anti-dumping, subsidies and countervailing measures, while preserving the basic concepts, principles and effectiveness of those agreements, taking into account the needs of developing countries, in accordance with paragraph 1 (f) of the decision;

(h) Advancing negotiations under the review of the dispute settlement understanding, in accordance with paragraph 1 (f) of the decision;

(i) Negotiations on trade facilitation, the results of which should take fully into account the principle of special and differential treatment for developing and least developed countries, in accordance with annex D to the decision;

8. *Reaffirms* the importance of market access, and in this context recalls the importance of respect for World Trade Organization disciplines, including in the

[16] See *Legal Instruments Embodying the Results of the Uruguay Round of Multilateral Trade Negotiations, done at Marrakech, on 15 April 1994* (GATT No. GATT 1994-7).

area of anti-dumping, inter alia, to avoid the abusive application of anti-dumping and other trade-distorting measures;

9. *Reaffirms also* the importance of the full implementation of the Agreement on Textiles and Clothing of the World Trade Organization,[16] which provides for the complete phase-out of the Agreement on Textiles and Clothing by 31 December 2004;

10. *Reaffirms further* the importance of the development dimension of the Agreement on Trade-related Aspects of Intellectual Property Rights;[15]

11. *Invites* all members of the World Trade Organization to effectively implement the decision adopted by the General Council of the World Trade Organization on 30 August 2003[17] on the implementation of paragraph 6 of the Doha Declaration on the Agreement on Trade-related Aspects of Intellectual Property Rights and Public Health[18] to address the problems faced by countries with insufficient or no manufacturing capacity in the pharmaceutical sector in accessing medicines at affordable prices when combating serious public health problems afflicting many developing and least developed countries, especially those resulting from HIV/AIDS, tuberculosis, malaria and other epidemics, and, as agreed by the World Trade Organization Council for Trade-related Aspects of Intellectual Property Rights on 16 June 2004, to expeditiously establish a permanent solution by amending the Agreement on Trade-related Aspects of Intellectual Property Rights on the basis of the recommendations by the Council to be presented by March 2005;

12. *Invites* the World Intellectual Property Organization to continue further its development activities and to continue to cooperate with relevant international organizations;

13. *Stresses* that the adoption or enforcement of any measures necessary to protect human, animal or plant life or health should not be applied in a manner that would constitute arbitrary or unjustified discrimination or a disguised restriction on international trade, while recognizing the rights of members of the World Trade Organization to determine their own appropriate level of sanitary and phyto-sanitary protection in accordance with World Trade Organization rules, and recognizes the need to facilitate the increased participation of the developing countries in the work of relevant international standard-setting organizations as well as the importance of providing financial and technical assistance and capacity-building efforts to enable them to respond adequately to the introduction of any new measures;

14. *Emphasizes* that issues related to trade, debt and finance and transfer of technology duly covered in the Doha work programme should be addressed as a high priority in accordance with the Doha work programme and the World Trade Organization General Council decision of 1 August 2004;

15. *Recalls* the commitment of the members of the World Trade Organization, in line with the Doha mandates, to progress in the areas of rules, trade and environment, and trade-related aspects of intellectual property rights, as stated in the World Trade Organization General Council decision of 1 August 2004;

---

[17] World Trade Organization, document WT/L/540. Available online at http://docsonline.wto.org.

[18] World Trade Organization, document WT/MIN(01)/DEC/2.

16. *Stresses* the importance of an open, transparent, inclusive and democratic process and of procedures for the effective functioning of the multilateral trading system that allow for internal transparency and the effective participation of members, including in the decision-making process, and that enable them to have their vital interests duly reflected in the outcome of trade negotiations;

17. *Also stresses* the importance of facilitating the accession of all developing countries, in particular the least developed countries, as well as countries with economies in transition, that apply for membership in the World Trade Organization, consistent with its criteria, bearing in mind paragraph 21 of General Assembly resolution 55/182 of 20 December 2000 and subsequent developments, and calls for the effective and faithful application of the World Trade Organization guidelines on accession of the least developed countries;

18. *Invites* members of the international community to consider the interests of non-members of the World Trade Organization in the context of trade liberalization;

19. *Emphasizes* that bilateral and regional trade arrangements should complement the goals of the multilateral trading system, and in this context stresses the importance of clarifying and improving disciplines and procedures under the existing provisions of the World Trade Organization applying to regional trade agreements in accordance with paragraph 29 of the Doha Ministerial Declaration, taking into account the developmental aspects of regional trade agreements, and urges the United Nations Conference on Trade and Development, in accordance with its mandate, to provide technical inputs in this respect;

20. *Notes with appreciation* the autonomous steps taken by some countries in providing trade-related assistance and by simplifying administrative procedures, to facilitate access to their markets for exports from developing countries;

21. *Reaffirms* the commitments made at the Fourth Ministerial Conference of the World Trade Organization, and at the Third United Nations Conference on the Least Developed Countries, held in Brussels from 14 to 20 May 2001,[19] in this regard calls upon developed countries that have not already done so to work towards the objective of duty-free, quota-free market access for all least developed country exports, and notes that the consideration of proposals for developing countries to contribute to improved market access for the least developed countries would also be helpful;

22. *Welcomes* the commitment to actively pursue the work programme of the World Trade Organization with respect to addressing the trade-related issues and concerns affecting the fuller integration of countries with small, vulnerable economies into the multilateral trading system in a manner commensurate with their special circumstances and in support of their efforts towards sustainable development, in accordance with paragraph 35 of the Doha Ministerial Declaration;

23. *Recognizes* the special problems and needs of the landlocked developing countries within a new global framework for transit transport cooperation for landlocked and transit developing countries, in this regard calls for the full and effective implementation of the Almaty Programme of Action,[9] and stresses the need for the implementation of the São Paulo Consensus,[14] adopted at the eleventh

[19] See A/CONF.191/13.

session of the United Nations Conference on Trade and Development in São Paulo, Brazil, on 18 June 2004, in particular paragraphs 66 and 84 thereof, by the relevant international organizations and donors in a multi-stakeholder approach;

24. *Recognizes also* the importance of addressing seriously the concerns of commodity-dependent developing countries owing to the continuing volatility of world commodities prices and other factors, and of supporting the efforts of such countries to restructure, diversify and strengthen the competitiveness of their commodity sectors, and in this regard notes the formation of an international task force on commodities by the United Nations Conference on Trade and Development;

25. *Emphasizes* the importance of addressing the concerns of a number of developing countries in respect of the erosion of preferences and the impact of liberalization on their tariff revenues;

26. *Stresses* the importance of enhancing South-South trade and cooperation in the context of an emerging new trade geography that complements North-South trade and cooperation, and takes note of the decision, adopted in June 2004, to launch the third round of the Global System of Trade Preferences among Developing Countries;

27. *Recognizes* that it is important for developing countries and countries with economies in transition to consider reducing trade barriers among themselves;

28. *Expresses its concern* about the adoption of a number of unilateral actions that are not consistent with the rules of the World Trade Organization, harm the exports of all countries, in particular those of developing countries, and have a considerable bearing on the ongoing World Trade Organization negotiations and on the achievement and further enhancement of the development dimension of the trade negotiations;

29. *Emphasizes* the importance of developing human, institutional, regulatory and research and development capacities and infrastructures aimed at enhanced supply-side capacity and competitiveness, as well as ensuring a conducive international environment for the full and effective integration of developing countries and countries with economies in transition into the international trading system;

30. *Stresses* the importance of strengthening and enabling the trade, investment and business environment through the adoption of appropriate domestic measures and conditions to encourage local, regional and international investment and efforts to prevent and dismantle anti-competitive practices and promote responsibility and accountability of corporate actors at both the international and the national levels, thereby enabling developing countries' producers, enterprises and consumers to take advantage of trade liberalization, and encourages developing countries to consider establishing competition laws and frameworks best suited to their development needs, complemented by technical and financial assistance for capacity building, taking fully into account national policy objectives and capacity-constraints;

31. *Notes* that the outcome documents of the eleventh session of the United Nations Conference on Trade and Development emphasized the importance for all countries of enhancing coherence between national development strategies and

global economic processes towards economic growth and development, in particular of developing countries, and, in that context, reinforced the consensus that trade is a means to growth and development and that the international trading system and trade negotiations should facilitate development gains;

32. *Also notes* the important and unique mandate of the United Nations Conference on Trade and Development, which was reaffirmed at its eleventh session, and supports the continued work of the United Nations Conference on Trade and Development in support of the effective and beneficial integration of developing countries and countries with economies in transition into the global economy in cooperation with relevant international organizations;

33. *Invites* the United Nations Conference on Trade and Development, in accordance with its mandate, to monitor and assess the evolution of the international trading system and of trends in international trade from a development perspective, and in particular to analyse issues of concern to developing countries and countries with economies in transition, supporting them in the formulation, implementation and review of national trade and trade-related policies and options with a view to maximizing their share of world trade;

34. *Reiterates* the importance of supporting the programmes and technical cooperation and capacity-building activities of the United Nations Conference on Trade and Development that assist developing countries, especially the least developed countries and countries with economies in transition, in international trade and trade negotiations, in particular in support of their participation in the Doha work programme, including the Integrated Framework for Trade-related Technical Assistance to Least Developed Countries and the Joint Integrated Technical Assistance Programme;

35. *Requests* the Secretary-General, in collaboration with the secretariat of the United Nations Conference on Trade and Development, to report to the General Assembly at its sixtieth session on the implementation of the present resolution and on developments in the multilateral trading system under the sub-item entitled "International trade and development".